



William Madison Wall, for whom Wallsburg was named, and his five wives, Nancy, Emma, Elizabeth, Suzie and Sarah.

ever, he warned them that the first one to break in would be killed. No one volunteered to be first.

The next morning, as he left the hotel, Elder Wall was surrounded by a mob brandishing ropes and threatening to "string him up." He felt almost as if his time to die had come, and asked to speak a few last words. He said in his journal, later:

"I had one little wish to impress upon their minds, and that was that some of them had to die in the operation and I did not wish to kill any man that had a drop of honest blood in him; if there were any such men I begged them to withdraw and let the worst hounds they had remain to do the deed, as I should certainly kill three or four."

Apparently all in the mob felt honest for Elder Wall went free.

Returning to Provo, he was appointed marshal of Provo and then sheriff of Utah County.

His tenure as sheriff was often bullet-punctuated since the friction between Mormons and anti-Mormons was high, and federal troops commanded by General Johnston were also stationed in Utah County.

The Deseret News of Jan. 6, 1859, noted briefly that "last Friday

evening when W. M. Wall, Marshal of Provo, was walking through the streets of that city a ball was shot through his hat and grazed his head and knocked him down."

Wall was also one of the most skillful Indian negotiators among the Mormons and frequently served assignments for President Brigham Young in pacifying the Indians. Many of his dealings with the Indians are discussed in detail in Chapter 7.

"Provo" Valley was discovered early in the 1850's by three men who climbed the Wasatch Range from Big Cottonwood canyon and descended the western slopes of the valley. Their report created much interest and ways were immediately sought to get into the valley. By 1855 or '56 the pioneers began taking their cattle in via an Indian trail that began near Pleasant Grove, up Grove Creek over the northwest end of Timpanogos, down Bear canyon to the left fork of American Fork canyon, up this canyon to the summit and thence down into the Midway area.

On the 19th of January 1855 the State Legislature incorporated the Provo Canyon Road Co. which authorized Aaron Johnson, Thomas S. Williams, Evan M. Green and William Wall to build a road up Provo Canyon. Very little was done at this time, however. In June of 1856 William M. Wall was called on a mission to serve in Australia. He returned late in 1857, having been called home because of the Johnston's Army affair. Early in 1858, he and others began talking about the "road" again and on June 8, 1858 Brigham Young called a meeting at Provo, organized a new Company and work was started immediately. The road was to go from Provo through Provo Canyon to the Kamas Bench and thence on to the "Mormon Trail" in Weber Canyon. \$19,000.00 was allocated for the cost of the road, much of which was paid for in "Deseret Script."

A large bridge in Provo Canyon was completed about the 13th of October and by the 12th of Nov. 1858 the road was near enough completed that "100 teamsters started for the United States over the new road." (Deseret News, Nov. 12, 1858).

The first group of settlers to go into the valley over the new road were George Washington Bean, William Meeks, Aaron Daniels and William Wall. The Beans and Walls settled near the neck of the canyon in the south end of the valley, where they had established their headquarters during the construction of the road. Daniels and Meeks went further north.

George Washington Bean, a surveyor and Indian interpreter, had with his brother, James, been very active in getting the new road built. George W. Bean was the first to take up ground in Round Valley and in the fall of 1860 he sold his holdings in Provo Valley to his father-in-law, William M. Wall, so he could spend his entire efforts improving his holdings in Round Valley. He mentions in his writings about having to go by way of Salt Lake City and Park City to get to their ranch because of the floods of 1862. By 1864 he was no longer in Round Valley.

Need pictures
of
Geo Wash Bean
Wm Meeks
Aaron Daniels
Wm Madison Wall
1st to cross
Bridge
Sig: q8h wit

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1858
Bridge in
Provo
Canyon
1858
P 909

CENTER CREEK BIOGRAPHIES

DANIEL KIMBALL BUNNELL,
ABIGAIL MILLER AND
MARY MUIR HUGHS

Daniel Kimball Bunnell was born at Brownstone, Wayne County, Michigan, October 23, 1831. Died at Vineyard, Utah, January 31, 1919. His family joined the Church and moved to Illinois. He shared in the persecutions of the Saints. They lived at La Harpe, near Nauvoo and being expelled with their fellow religionists, coming to Winter Quarters in 1846, on to Utah with the Saints in 1852. After arriving in Utah he was very active in road and bridge building, farming and in Military service against the Indians. He helped his father in making wagons which they used in crossing the plains. He lived 18 years in Center Creek, then moved to Vineyard. He married Abigail Miller June 15, 1840. To this marriage were born six children. Alharetta Jane, Mary Ellen, Daniel Edwin, Martha Hiller, Massey, and Maud.

November 1, 1874, Daniel married Mary Muir Hughes as a second wife. She was born April 15, 1853 at Kilmarnock, Scotland. She came to Utah with her parents in 1856 in a handcart company. To this marriage were born the following children: Elinor Roseltha, Romania, Pearl, Ross Kimball and Burdell David. She was an active Church member all her life. She died March 20, 1943. Daniel died 31 June 1919.

9/105

Marion J. Clark

Marion J. Clark, 78, of Orem, died Tuesday, May 16, 1989, at Utah Valley Regional Medical Center in Provo.

He was born May 18, 1910, in Provo Bench, a son of James H. and Ella Hills Clark. He married Florence Bell on June 1, 1932, in the Salt Lake LDS Temple.

He graduated from University of Utah as a civil engineer. He was employed by Utah Department of



Marion Clark

Transportation as a bridge designer. He worked for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and was a construction engineer on various dam projects throughout the West. He founded and was president of Clark Engineering Co., Western Springfield Corp. and Engineers Transport. He was a registered professional engineer. In 1966 he was invited to Washington, D.C. by President Lyndon Johnson to represent Utah small businessmen. He retired in 1986.

He served as Provo River Water Commissioner 1952-1960. He was also a member of the Orem City Metropolitan Water Board. He was a member of the Timpanogos Knife and Fork Club, Orem Lions Club, and Riverside Country Club.

He was a high priest residing in the Orem Hillcrest 5th Ward.

Survivors include his wife, of Orem; one son and two daughters, Douglas M. Clark and Mrs. Stephen (Linda Sue) Thomas, both of Orem; Mrs. Paul (Kathleen) Hansen, Benjamin; 11 grandchildren; 10 great-grandchildren; one brother and three sisters, James C. Clark, Alpine; Thora McNish, St. George; Mary Jean Carpenter, Provo; Lettie Jane Benson, New York City, N.Y.

Funeral will be Saturday, May 20 at noon in the Orem Hillcrest 5th Ward Chapel, 1025 S. 800 E., Orem. Friends may call Friday, 7-9 p.m. in the Sundberg-Olpin Mortuary, 495 S. State, Orem, and Saturday one hour prior to service at the church.

Burial will be in the Orem City Cemetery.

5-19-89

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He was born May 18, 1910, in Provo Bench (Orem), Utah, a son of James H. and Ella Hills Clark. He married Florence Bell on June 1, 1932 in the Salt Lake LDS Temple. He was a civil engineer and started and owned Clark Engineering Co. of Orem.

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Bridges

Ted Cummer's SCENE TODAY



JUST IN CASE the Provo River goes on the rampage and washes out a main bridge, the 11th Engineer Company of the Utah National Guard, Heber City, is ready to step into the breach—or bridge the gap would probably be a better term. This unit, a panel bridge outfit, now has at hand a 130-foot double truss bridge, capable of carrying 55 tons, or the Army's heaviest tank, all neatly packaged and ready to be put to use.

The outfit is commanded by Capt. William Sweeney, who in civilian life lives at Heber and with other members of his family operates a timber mill at Hallsdale.

HAPPY HUNTING GROUND

Present-day Heberites are busy promoting their area's recreational features, but it was a favorite hunting, fishing and relaxing spot long before the paleface ever came this way. The marker on the grounds of the Wasatch County Courthouse relates that Chief Walker found it a pleasant place along in the 1850s, and that the Indians resented the arrival of the white settlers there in 1864.

"Bishop Joseph S. Murdock was friendly with the Indians," the tablet states, "and invited Chief Tabby and his tribe to his home for a barbecue. A peace treaty was signed Aug. 20, 1867, ending the Indian depredations and proving the truth of what Brigham Young had said, that it is better to feed the Indians than to fight them."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Visiting in Heber the other day we were directed to the home of a later day Joseph Murdock (this one is Joseph N.) a prominent sheepman, and were somewhat puzzled to

find him referred to by most of the townsfolk as Joe Bush. Later his wife told us why.

"When he was a little chap," she said, "there were so many Joseph Murdocks around no one could keep them straight, so his grandmother said 'I guess we'll just call you Joe Bush (the name of a well-known Indian in the area) so we can tell you from the others.'"

The name stuck and throughout his life he has been known as Joe Bush—even gets mail addressed that way.

DE LINX FUNERAL SERVICE

Speaking of Heber's Indians, Mrs. Emma Hatch Wherry, member of one of the old settler's family, remembers when they used to be frequent visitors to the old A. Hatch & Co. store, and later on when they used to bring their sick in from the reservation to see her husband, the late Dr. W. E. Wherry.

"Along about 1904 or 1905," she recalled, "an old chief brought in his son who was mortally sick. He died here, and the chief insisted on burying him here in the Heber Cemetery—in Indian fashion.

"All his guns, blankets and trophies were buried with him, and then they led all his ponies onto the grave and shot them. He expected to leave them there too, but as soon as he went back to the basin, the people buried them off and buried them."

SAVAGES OF YOUTH

Meeting a friend he hadn't seen for years, a man commented, "George, you've sure changed. What makes you look so old?"

"Trying to keep young," was the reply.

"Trying to keep young?"

"Yes," was the response, "nine of them."